The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,178 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

GERMANY PROMISES TO ASSIST RUMANIA AGAINST INVADERS

Only Reich Armed Might Can Save Europe From Soviet Menace, Says Ribbentrop

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Declaring that it was only due to the armed might of Germany that Britain and British interests in Europe were saved thus far from the Soviet menace, Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, in an interview granted the Berlin representative of the Rumanian News Agency, Rador, today, pointed out that the Anglo-American Powers had never comprehended their relations with Moscow and that they were slowly beginning to realize that the Soviet Government was leading Churchill, Eden, Roosevelt and Hull by their noses.

The list of questions and answers as published by the Rador follows:

Question: What in your opinion is behind the latest Soviet statements declaring that the Soviet troops which had filtered into Rumania were pursuing purely military aims?

Answer: Foreign Commissar Molotov's statement is no surprise for anyone who has watched the foreign policy of the Soviet Union during the last 25 years. Political tricks always formed a part of the Soviet war strategy. The Kremlin is in the habit of resorting to political trickery when its military power has been found insufficient. We believe that the real reason which brought about Moscow's present tactics is to end the campaign with the minimum losses after the terrible sacrifices already made by the Soviets during the past years. The Soviets are aware of the uncertainty of the war events. They remember that although they were near victory before, they subsequently suffered a heavy defeat. They therefore want to reduce such risks as far as possible. This desire explains why the Soviets tried to trap Finland with seemingly mild armistice terms. It furthermore explains Moscow's courting of Bulgaria, its threats to Hungary and its latest promises to Rumania. I am convinced, however, that every Rumanian knows what these Soviet promises are worth.

Q.: What in your opinion is the significance of the statement, made by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons, to the effect that he was highly satisfied with Molotov's statement and that he had expressed to the Kremlin the admiration felt by the British Government?

Churchill, Europe's Traitor

A.: The explanation is very simple. We are here confronted with an example of the purest hypocrisy. London is realizing daily more clearly that Churchill cannot hold his own against Stalin in Europe and one is afraid that this state of affairs will one day have catastrophical consequences for Great Britain. The British people are getting restive and opposition against Churchill's policy is growing continuously. Molotov's statements came at a very opportune moment for Churchill who sacrificed Finland, the Baltic States, Poland and the Balkans. In short the whole of Great Britain's traditional policy in Europe to Stalin. Immediately after Molotov had made his statement, the old gambler Churchill appeared in the House of Commons and pretended to believe in the sincerity of the Kremlin's assurances, trying to create the impression that British interests were not endangered by the Soviets.

Q.: What is your opinion about the situation in which Great Britain and the United States are finding themselves with regard to Moscow's political game? Do you believe that the Soviet Union constitutes a real danger to the existence of Great Britain and that the Bolshevist menace might induce the Western Powers to oppose the policy of the Kremlin?

A.: I have publicly defined my opinion concerning the Soviet menace to Great Britain already on several previous occasions. Permit me to ask you one counter-question. What do you think would have happened to the vital British interests in the Near East today if the German Army and Germany's Allies were not tying down the whole Soviet military strength on the Eastern Front? Do you think that otherwise the British would have at their disposal a single drop of oil? As to the situation in which London and Washington are finding them-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Prince Kaya Named As the Commander Of Tokyo Division

Appointment of His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya as Commander of the Tokyo Division was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday. It was also announced that Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara has been made Assistant Inspector-General of Army Aviation and concurrently Assistant Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters. The appointment of Major-General Yu Niizuma as Director-General of the Military Horse Supply Headquarters was also announced the same day by the War Ministry.

GREW AGAIN WARNS PEOPLE OF AMERICA

Cannot Afford to Give Japan Time, Ex-Envoy to Tokyo Declares in Speech

Special

LISBON, April 5.—Former Ambassador to Tokyo, Joseph Clark Grew, renewed his warning to the American nation that the war in the Pacific may be "very much longer and tougher" than most people realize, in a speech to the graduating class of marine officers, according to an United Press dispatch from New York.

Obviously referring to the observation by a number of American commentators that time is on the side of Japan because of the extensive resources gained in the Southern Regions, Grew stated, "We definitely cannot afford to give them time."

Grew described the shipping situation as the "Achilles Heel" of Japan but added "but we shall have to sink a great deal more Japanese tonnage before the end comes in sight."

Significantly, Grew warned the Americans that he was certain that the Japanese were building a great many wooden ships in numerous ports under their control.

The former ambassador to Tokyo also cautioned against the assumption that the morale of the Japanese people was deteriorating, warning that this was impossible with the Japanese.

Meanwhile, a San Francisco dispatch revealed that Lieutenant-General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the United States western defense command, sent a letter to the 9th regional civilian defense office warning against possible Japanese attacks on the Pacific coast.

Emmons said that the Pacific coast was vulnerable to submarine attacks by the shelling of vital coastal installations, air attacks on the Pacific coast by carrier-based planes with vital production and congested areas as possible targets, nuisance bombing and incendiary attacks by submarine-based planes on forested and congested areas and to commando raids by landing parties in vital areas.

FAMILIES OF TOMMIES SAID IN SORE STRAITS

Special

LISBON, April 5.—Hundreds of wives and children of the English soldiers face starvation because they are not paid allowances, according to a letter to the editor of the newspaper Daily Herald.

According to a dispatch received here, the author of the letter protested against what he charged as unsocial clauses of the family allowances according to which the wife is entitled to receive allowance only if she lived together with her husband at least six months prior to his conscription. Even children who were born in wedlock but not in compliance with these clauses receive no allowances.

The writer complained that "babies are babies. Something must be done to relieve the misery of those relatives for whom the soldier cannot claim support."

EDEN'S RESIGNATION FROM FOREIGN POST CONSIDERED CERTAIN

Cranborne, Beaverbrook Mentioned as Possible Successors In Imminent Reshuffle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is now regarded as certain to resign taking responsibility for an "yes, ma'am" diplomacy following the Teheran conference when Prime Minister Churchill carries out a partial reconstruction of his Cabinet during the Easter holidays.

A Reuter dispatch mentions Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, as the possible successor, while a United Press report cites Lord Beaverbrook, a Conservative leader, as a powerful candidate for the post and places Lord Cranborne and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, on the list of possibilities.

At any rate, it is commonly observed that in case the Foreign Secretary occupies a seat in the House of Lords, Richard K. Law, a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, will act for the Government in regard to foreign affairs.

In order to conceal the failure of his foreign policy, Prime Minister Churchill is considered most likely to make it appear that he is relieving Major Eden of his Cabinet post so as to have him concentrate on his tasks as the party whip in the House of Commons.

Churchill Said Grooming Eden

Special

LISBON, April 5.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is grooming Foreign Minister Anthony Eden for the first post-war Prime Minister and seriously considering the imminent appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Foreign Minister, friends close to Eden believe, according to reports from London.

Political quarters are convinced that Eden will soon relinquish his foreign affairs post in order to gain being leader of the house. They are of the opinion that Churchill will make some changes in his government beginning with the foreign ministry. There seems to be little doubt that Eden will leave his post in order to take over complete leadership of the house.

The dispatch also points out that besides Beaverbrook, Lord Cranborne and Sir Alexander Cadogan are both being mentioned as Eden's possible successor.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Eden's conservative friends have been urging that he should be given some relief not because he has been overworked as Foreign Secretary and leader of the House, but because they would like to have him available for speaking in the country.

PHONE SERVICE SEVERED BETWEEN BRITAIN, EIRE

London Takes Step to Prevent Leakage of Information on Invasion of Europe

Special

LISBON, April 5.—Marking still another action of pressure on the Eire Government which rejected the Anglo-American demand for the removal of Axis diplomats from Dublin, the British Postmaster-General announced the closing of public telephone service between Britain and all parts of Ireland.

The order was described by the London correspondent of the Associated Press as a drastic new move to prevent the leakage of military information on the long propagandized invasion of Europe.

Public telegram service will be maintained but will be subject to strict censorship. It is recalled that the British Government recently banned travel between Britain and Eire.

Reich Has Created Several New Divisions Despite Manpower Problem, Says Martin

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Lieutenant-General H. G. Martin, Daily Telegraph war correspondent, admitted in a commentary that it seemed probable that despite Germany's manpower problem, the German army during the last year had created a number of new divisions.

He gave three reasons which made this expansion possible; namely, the thorough systemization of German industry in occupied Europe, the normal intake of new German "age-groups," and the influx of Poles into the armed service which runs as high as 10 per cent distributed throughout the German divisions.

U.S. Journal Complains of Errors Made by Anti-Axis Forces in Italy

Should Not Have Given Germans Time for Occupation of Airfields Near Rome, Army and Navy Periodical Asserts

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The magazine Army and Navy Journal of Washington bitterly complained against the strategic mistakes that the anti-Axis forces made in Italy, according to a dispatch received here.

The journal said that the anti-Axis allies should not have given the Germans time for occupation of airfields near Rome. Furthermore, they should never have begun the present campaign in the mountains by which they expected to roll up Italy from the lowest tip.

The journal claimed that the anti-Axis forces should have advanced quickly from Anzio instead of consolidating the beachhead which is now practically beseiged by the Germans. It said that a completely different situation would have arisen if the anti-Axis forces had gone to southern France or had joined Tito's Yugoslav guerrilla forces in the Balkans.

Under the prevailing circumstances, the responsible generals, however, should at least collaborate more effectively if they are not going to be replaced, the journal concluded.

Meanwhile another Washington dispatch revealed that Senator Edwin Johnson, Democrat from Colorado, demanded "a severe reprimand" for the officer responsible for withholding news of the Sicilian incident last summer in which confused American gunners shot down 23 United States transport planes.

The Senator declared, "The people ought to be told the bad news with the good when it happens. To withhold it causes the public to distrust."

STRIKES IN BRITAIN MAKE 100,000 IDLE

30,000 Walk-Out in Belfast, 70,000 in Yorkshire; Coal, War Industries Crippled

Special

LISBON, April 5.—The number of strikers in the British United Kingdom reached 100,000 today with 30,000 in Belfast in addition to 70,000 in Yorkshire coal mines, according to a London dispatch.

In the Belfast district, 20,000 were reported idle plus 7,000 in aircraft plants, 2,000 in ammunition works and several hundreds on the docks. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and the British Council of Unions were exerting desperate efforts to halt the strikes.

The British war industry up to Thursday evening will have lost 1,250,000 tons of coal by the Yorkshire miners' strike, it was stated in an appeal by the British Council of Unions to the workers of England.

The appeal stated that the coal reserves had shrunk to such an extent that it would be difficult to supply gas and electricity works even with the rationed amounts of coal if the strike continued. The appeal then emphasized, "A continuation of illegal strikes will inevitably lead to a greater national disaster and endanger the victory of the Allied cause."

Another London dispatch revealed that Scotland Yard detectives raided the London offices of the British section of the Fourth International Trotskyite Organization.

Although no reason was given for the action by the authorities, observers said that the raid was carried out on instructions from Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, who hoped thereby to find the persons responsible for the outbreak of the big strike movement in England among miners and shipyard workers.

In the meantime, a Reuter correspondent in London declared, "This without a doubt is Britain's grimmest Easter since Dunkirk, particularly at a time when 90 per cent of the whole population is willing and keyed up to give every ounce of effort to finish the job."

U.S. NEEDS MORE SOLDIERS

Special

LISBON, April 5.—The United States selective service has resorted to the age group system to meet the demands of the armed forces as Major-General Lewis Hershey, Director of the U.S. Selective Service, outlined the new formula by which he expected to place more Americans in uniform, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Hershey explained that men under 26 would be taken first. Then with progressively less strict requirements the 26 to 29 group will be summoned followed by those over 30. He also said that those who won't work at essential jobs must fight.

Roosevelt Recuperating

Special

LISBON, April 3.—President Roosevelt seemed to be fine "although he is still slightly hoarse" from the bronchial ailment that has been bothering him for the last several weeks, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, stated.

SOVIET STATEMENT PUZZLES AMERICA

Fail to Understand Belated Announcement of Chungking Incursion of O. Mongolia

Special

LISBON, April 5.—The Soviet report of the incursion of Outer Mongolian territory by Chungking troops late last year has surprised Far Eastern observers in Washington quarters who are equally mystified concerning the motive behind the announcement particularly at this time when the anti-Axis unity and harmony are being threatened, reports from Washington disclose.

Newspapers here paid prominent attention to the Moscow dispatch with numerous lengthy descriptions and comments, the dispatch added.

Meanwhile observers in Washington are attempting to appraise the full significance of the alleged incident reportedly taken place last year and gauge the political as well as military repercussions, if any, in Chungking and the Soviet Union. Reactions from Chungking are eagerly being waited.

In the meantime, the Philadelphia Record stated today under the headline "United Nations' Unity Strikes a New Low" that "Premier Stalin is playing a lone hand on the diplomatic front in Asia as well as Europe which threatens anti-Axis unity." The paper further pointed out that Moscow's policy and the anti-Axis disunity is partly attributable to "our own bad score in diplomatic warfare" and concluded, "it is nigh time for another meeting among Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt. It is urgent that they organize a United Nations Council to deal with these problems as truly united nations should. When war threatens among the United Nations themselves, hurricane signals are flying and in tatters."

WILLKIE SEES NO CHANCE OF WINNING IN ELECTION

Special

LISBON, April 5.—Owing to his poor showing in the Wisconsin Republican presidential primary election in which he ran fourth, Wendell Willkie tonight admitted his inability of winning the Republican presidential nomination at the national convention scheduled to be held in Chicago in June, according to an Omaha dispatch.

Willkie, who was the unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in 1940, stated, "It is obvious now that I cannot be nominated," adding, "I, therefore, am asking my friends not to present my name at the convention."

Returns from the Wisconsin Republican presidential primary indicated today that Governor Thomas Dewey of New York will have the bulk of the State's 24 votes to the national convention.

Dewey ran first with a substantial margin over Lieutenant-Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, who ran second, and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, who ran third. Willkie, the only candidate actively to seek the support of the Wisconsin delegation, ran a poor fourth.

DRIVE IN PRUTH AREA VIGOROUSLY PUSHED BY AXIS FORMATIONS

Northward Operations in Jassy Sector Continued by Joint Reich-Rumanian Forces

Special

BERLIN, April 5.—In spite of adverse weather conditions, the fierce struggles at the focal points of the previous day northeast of Odessa did not lessen, according to German war correspondent, Colonel Ernst von Hammer. He said that along the lower Dniester as well as between the Dniester and the Pruth, a number of local attacks partly supported by tanks made by the Soviet forces failed, while German troops in counter-attacks ironed out some smaller dents of recent days.

At the central Pruth, the intensity of the struggle increased, with the Soviet forces with strong tank forces trying to force a decisive breakthrough southward. At the same time, the German and Rumanian forces continued their assault operations northward in the sector north of Jassy. This major engagement on both sides of the central Pruth is still in full swing.

The correspondent said that the assault movements successfully carried out by the German and Rumanian forces north of Jassy are of an operative importance which cannot be underrated. The Soviet bridgehead there was further narrowed down.

North of the central Dniester, the Soviet forces made vain attempts at breaking through the Reich barrier. German operations north of the central Dniester were making progress. German and Hungarian troops expanded their movements at the upper reaches of the river by advancing in an easterly and southeasterly direction and annihilated Soviet formations operating in the area east of Stanislav.

In the Tarnopol area, too, the German forces became more active, advancing in an easterly direction and smashing Soviet opposition in important junctions with the effective support of the Luftwaffe.

The German garrison of Tarnopol continued its heroic defense. Yesterday the Soviet forces attempted mainly from the east and south to break through the German defense ring, but failed due to the excellent cooperation of German light and heavy arms in spite of the fact that they had concentrated a considerable quantity of artillery. All Soviet attacks were repulsed.

Northwest of Tarnopol and in the Brody area, the Germans again yesterday successfully carried out various thrusts in the course of which the Soviet forces were thrown back. In the Kovel area, the main Soviet pressure was applied on the northern and northeastern part of the German defense line at the city outskirts. The Soviet attacks were repulsed before they reached the main fighting lines.

The Luftwaffe, with the engagement of more than 500 aircraft, played the main part in the remarkable success of defense. Special battle planes knocked out Soviet tank formations while stukas and heavy bomber formations attacked Soviet concentrations and deployments as well as motorized columns. Northwest and north of Kovel, more ground was gained in a southeasterly and easterly direction.

Kovel Defense Boosted

Special

BERLIN, April 5.—German panzer formations, supported by the Luftwaffe, in a powerful thrust from the northwest, have relieved the German garrison at Kovel, which was holding the city against numerically superior Soviet forces, it was revealed here today. Kovel has thus been included again in the German defense front.

Reich Paper Lauds Superior Strategy Of Japanese Navy

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Asserting that the great war results scored by Japanese Air Units in the Pacific as announced by the Imperial Headquarters proved that though operating in different oceans, Japan and Germany are adopting the same naval tactics, the Voelkischer Beobachter praised the Imperial Japanese Navy's "bleed to white" strategy in an article entitled "Enemy Naval Force's Bleeding Continues," which was carried on the front page of its issue today together with a map of the Caroline Islands. The paper declared that all reports from Tokyo proved that the Japanese Forces were making preparations to intensify the war in the Pacific.

ENEMY BEATEN OFF IN ATTACK ON TRUK

Hostile Planes Also Repulsed In Raids on Yaluit in Marshall Group

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 6.—The islands of Yaluit and Truk in the Marshall group are being subjected to incessant air attacks by the enemy but the Japanese forces there are repulsing them after blasting four enemy raiders.

On April 2, 11 medium-sized planes came attacking Yaluit four times between morning and afternoon. The Japanese gave battle and drove them away after bringing down one. The ground force received a slight damage.

Against Truk, more than a dozen B-24's came attacking between the night of April 3 and the following daybreak. The Japanese gave battle and repulsed them in short order. No damage was sustained on our side. Late at night on April 4 more than a dozen B-24's came attacking the same island but the Japanese Units shot down two of them and severely damaged another. The damage on our side was slight.

Enemy Raids Foiled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 6.—The Japanese Forces at Rabaul on New Britain Island shot down five of a total of 195 enemy bombers and fighters that attempted to attack in several waves during daylight on April 3. Our side suffered slight damage on the ground.

Indiscriminate Attack

Domei

HANOI, April 6.—An American fighter plane machine-gunned women at work on a bamboo raft at X X in Indo-China waters on April 3, according to a communique issued by Indo-Chinese Government authorities today.

Describing the usual enemy method of indiscriminate attack, the communique said that the fighter killed eight and wounded nine of the persons at work on the raft. Men usually do not work on bamboo rafts in these parts, so that the majority of the victims were women.

Acting as King's Deputy

Special

LISBON, April 5.—Italian Crown Prince Umberto declared tonight that he was prepared to act as deputy for his father, traitor King Victor Emmanuel III, thereby clearing the way for a coalition war government of all major puppet political parties, a Naples dispatch disclosed.

In a 30-minute audience, the Crown Prince confirmed the reports of the King's proposal made a fortnight ago to hand over his powers to his son as his lieutenant.

U.S. Navy Busy Chasing Gangster U-Boats Smuggling People, Oil and Rum From Cuba

Special

STOCHOLM, April 4.—The United States navy is now engaged in chasing and doing away with American "gangster submarines" which are smuggling people, petroleum and rum between Cuba and the United States, according to the Volkets Dagbladet. The paper said that "a number" of "private submarines" had been discovered in the United States and that it was learned in this connection that in 1926 the United States navy sold a great many old submarines to be scrapped. Some of these submarines, however, were purchased by American gangsters who carried on a most profitable, illegal trade between Cuba and the United States.

The paper revealed that these submarines were still running and that quite recently an American coastal patrol vessel brought up one of such submarines. The paper said that no less than seven submarines were used for smuggling people, petroleum and rum between Cuba and the United States. Now the American navy is engaged in chasing these "gangster submarines."

NIPPON ARMY UNITS AND AZAD HIND FAUJ ATTACKING TAKKAH

Mainstay of 37th Brigade of Foe Begin Fleeing in Northerly Direction in Confusion

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, April 5.—With the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army having launched severe attacks against Takkah, enemy stronghold seven kilometers south of the frontier, on April 2, the mainstay of the 37th Brigade of the Anglo-Indian 23rd Division began to evacuate the area on the morning of April 4 and through roundabout routes, fled in the northerly direction in sheer confusion.

Japanese Units, stationed on heights in the vicinity of the enemy retreat, launched concentric artillery assaults on the enemy forces about 1,000 strong who were equipped with tanks, armored cars, 50 guns of various size and 1,000 horses. After two days and a half of severe engagement, the enemy was put to rout, having suffered serious blows.

Following in the wake of the fleeing enemy troops, the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army are driving into Indian territory, inflicting heavy losses on the foe.

Enemy Hit Hard

XX BASE IN BURMA, April 5.—A dive bomber unit of the Imperial Japanese Army air forces successively attacked on the evening of April 3 and the early dawn of April 4 the enemy's newly constructed airfield about 40 kilometers northwest of Indaw, where the enemy's glider borne troops had made a landing.

Braving the fierce enemy rapid firing anti-aircraft guns, the Wild Eagles succeeded in setting afire four Douglas DC 3 planes and seven gliders, or a total of 11, on the ground. They also effectively bombed the enemy gun positions in the vicinity, and silenced them. After inflicting heavy losses on the enemy all the Japanese planes returned safely to the base.

Panic Grips British

Special

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, April 5.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, today expressed his views on the reaction to the first proclamation issued on March 21 by the Provisional Government announcing that the Indian National Army had crossed the Indo-Burma border into India.

Declaring before Japanese and Burmese newspapermen that he is speaking on the basis of information actually received, the Netaji said that there is no doubt that the enemy in India is greatly concerned over the latest developments and panic reigns in the highest circles.

The British dare not mention the Indian National Army in England or in India, but in America there is a great deal of discussion about the participation of the Azad Hind Fauj in the present drive and, from the reaction in the United States as well as neutral countries, it is very easy to judge the effect the proclamation has had on the whole world, particularly on the anti-Axis camp, Mr. Bose added.

Continuing, he said that the American reaction is that the anti-Axis Powers cannot ignore the Indian National Army because it has a very great influence on the Indian masses and because whatever communications there are with Chungking are going to be severed by the latest operations which are additionally threatening the anti-Axis operations in the Fukawng Valley.

The Netaji also said that similar anxiety prevails in Chungking. Neutral countries such as Turkey and Switzerland are attaching a great deal of importance to the developments along the Indo-Burma border, he added.

Inside India the enemy is not breathing one word about the Indian National Army, the Netaji continued, adding, but this has the opposite effect on the Indian people as the real facts are inexorably filtering in despite the British silence.

It is interesting to note especially how the New Delhi foreign radio broadcasts change their tune regarding the Provisional Government and the National Army from month to month. The New Delhi radio formerly took the line that the Axis

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Press Comments

Thursday, April 6

WAR CRY FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

ASAHI—Amid the din of the Japanese advance on Imphal, the capital of Manipur, and under the banner of Indian independence waving in the breeze, we have heard the second statement issued by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, since the beginning of the historic march on Delhi. The National Army on its way to Delhi has actually liberated part of the soil and people of India and has extended its base for the war of independence over the plains of Manipur. Its spearhead is now pointed straight at the goal of its march. In a corner of the eastern region of India where for many years the British dreamt an opium-dream, Indian fighting men have lit the first fire of independence. It will soon spread to all parts of the long-oppressed country.

The independence formula of Mr. Bose sworn to an armed struggle with Britain and an advance on Delhi is not, as the enemy would have it, a mere dream but a vivid reality, as facts have proved. The words of the Netaji saying that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind "is the sole legitimate Government of the Indian people" ring true and strong because what he says is based on accomplished facts. For a second time he has expressed his determination to continue the armed struggle until the British and Americans are driven out of India.

Then he has outlined the administrative structure, a new national system, the monetary system, solution of the food problem and construction of the liberated areas to be at once taken in hand. The Indian National Army, while carrying out its armed struggle to the end as the vanguard of the war of liberation, will extend the area of Azad Hind, establish the administrative system of the liberated area and build up the foundations of an independent India. Thus the two parallel roads of war and construction have been clearly marked out by the Indian National Army. It is expected that not only the people of the liberated area but of entire India will give more and more cooperation to the National Army as it marches on toward Delhi.

These results we see today are the fruit of a correct doctrine according to which Mr. Bose has acted, namely, that the independence of India cannot be won except by armed force and by the armed uprising of the Indians living outside of India. The correctness of the doctrine attests also to the correctness of Mr. Bose's philosophy of life, views on international affairs and concept of war. Facts have shown that the only way to the liberation of India is the way Mr. Bose has chosen, if the great task is to be achieved in the midst of a world war and in spite of the unscrupulous resistance and machinations of the crafty and savage Americans and British.

The National Army which has thrust into the midst of Anglo-American-Chiang allied forces across the Burmese border to the west, cheered by the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia whose belief is that "there can be no Greater East Asia construction without the liberation of India," is not likely to recede one step from its doctrine of armed struggle. It fully realizes its responsibility to the people of India and it believes in the absolute support of its allies in Greater East Asia. It has also been able to consolidate its foothold for the supreme struggle ahead.

The word now is forward march. At the same time, rapid construction. Every instant will demonstrate that the projected march on Delhi is no mere oratory.

TENSE SITUATION IN PALESTINE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The period of immigration for the Jews provided for by the British White Paper expired on March 31 but the world Jewry, backed by its plutocratic influence throughout the world, has not abandoned its ambition of constructing a Jewish state in Palestine and thus is conducting a fierce movement of intrigue and terrorism. On the other hand, the Arabs, on the strength of the provisions of the White Paper, are demanding the immediate prohibition of Jewish immigration into Palestine. Consequently the fear of a major clash between the two races has become extremely real. The situation in Palestine is apparently quite tense.

The White Paper in question was published by the British Government in May, 1939 as a solution of the long-pending Palestine issue, according to which for the next five years 10,000 Jews may annually immigrate to Palestine, besides a total of 25,000 refugees. Also within 10 years, an independent state of Palestine composed of Arabs and Jews is to be established. This formula, compared with the Balfour declaration which attempted to construct a solely Jewish state of Palestine, shows a concession and has therefore been accepted by the Arabs.

It is a well-known fact that the racial feud in Palestine is the outcome of the British policy of swindle practised in the last Great War. The Arabs who sided with the British who promised them independence after the war have since then been made to taste the bitterness of betrayal time and again. They have been compelled to look on while Jerusalem, their holy land, was defiled by the entry of Jews. It is patent to all that the Jews, driven out of this land a thousand and several hundred years ago, have no right to it whatsoever at this late date, but the money-backed Zionists throughout the world have moved into it in increasing numbers since the last Great War. They have made their money speak and purchased pieces of land and have driven the Arabs to the last ditch of misery and want by monopolizing all lines of business. It is only natural that the Arabs, revolting against this state of affairs, should have clashed with the Jews on several occasions since the incident at the "Wailing Wall" in 1928.

Up to the present the Arab-Jew struggle has continued to rage beneath the surface, on the whole, under the British policy of suppression and appeasement. But there is no telling what might happen with the British Government, moved by the Zionist-ridden United States Government, showing signs of betraying its promise to the Arabs again. Another point worth noting is that on the present occasion, the American Zionists are the prime movers in the Palestine issue. The bill for the construction of a Jewish state was rejected by the Senate but the Jewish financial clique and politicians surrounding President Roosevelt are certain to influence him, while it is equally certain that the United States Government, which is planning to extend its influence over West Asia, will not let slip the opportunity afforded by the Palestine issue. Thus the Arabs of Palestine are about to be sacrificed to the Anglo-American politicians manipulated by Jewish money. Dark clouds are now hovering over West Asia where even without this issue the interests of the various component parts of the anti-Axis camp are criss-crossing each other.

THE NETAJI'S SECOND DECLARATION

MAINICHI—The second declaration made by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has a deep historical significance. In his first declaration issued on March 20, the Netaji explained the process by which the independence movement of India had come to assume the form of an armed campaign and urged the patriots in the homeland to rise in concerted action.

The second declaration is far more political in nature than the first inasmuch as Japan's attitude toward the Indian independence movement and the relations between Japan and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind have been clarified for the first time by the highest authority of Free India.

The British have long endeavored to mislead the people of India regarding Japan's war aims. For this purpose they concentrated their efforts on the spreading of false propaganda with the result that even the most intelligent of the Indians fell prey to British trickery. It was toward these misguided persons that the Netaji directed his declaration, at a time when the 400,000,000 people in India are closely watching his activities. Thus, Mr. Bose picked the best psychological moment to issue his formal declaration clarifying the aims of his Government and its relations with Japan.

The Netaji declared that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is the only lawful government of India and exhorted the people of India to cooperate fully with the Administrative officials appointed by his government in the liberated areas. This constitutes another important point in the historic statement.

All in all, in the light of the present situation, it would not be exaggerating in the least to say that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, headed by such a dynamic leader as Netaji Bose, has occupied a firm position as a belligerent which will move relentlessly forward to crush the British in India.

Churchill Quits Smoking

Special

BERLIN, April 2.—Members of the House of Commons were recently surprised when Prime Minister Winston Churchill appeared without smoking his usual huge cigar. According to information obtained from reliable quarters here, ever since his serious illness in Egypt, Churchill has been advised by his attending physicians to give up smoking.

IRAN'S NEW LEADER TO STABILIZE LIVING

Said Also Tells Assembly He Aims to Strengthen Ties With Allies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 4.—A new political factor came into play in the Near East following the recent organization of the new Iranian Cabinet headed by Mohammed Said.

A Teheran radio broadcast announced that three members of the old Cabinet, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Public Health, would carry on. It offered the explanation that the Iranian political change was effected according to the regulations which require the Cabinet to resign with the organization of a new National Assembly.

Prime Minister Said, according to the same broadcast, immediately after he came into office, outlined the policy of his Government for the benefit of the new National Assembly.

He made three main commitments.

In the first place, he pledged himself to exert every effort toward securing a new base for the development of closer cooperation between Iran and its allies.

In the second, he promised an extension of the Government's power to interfere in order to stabilize living conditions in the country whenever occasion arises.

In the third, he pledges the Government to adopt all the necessary measures for bringing about an improvement in the living standard of laborers and establishing an equilibrium in the distribution of wealth among the people.

Another development of importance to the destiny of the Near East is the round-up of Jews in Palestine after the discovery by the authorities responsible for the administration of the country of various types of machine guns, other weapons and ammunition, all of which were of British make and had been transferred to the Polish Army, in the house-to-house search of the Jewish quarter. Among the Jews arrested were men who were planning the destruction of oil pipes.

All the Iranian newspapers, according to a Bagdad broadcast, were roused to declare that without Palestine there could be no Arabs.

The congress of Arabic countries, which has been scheduled to take place in April, has been put off after the discovery of the facts that there are divergences of opinion among the groups of people inhabiting Saudi Arabia, and, also, there has developed a heated controversy on the Palestine issue, according to a Cairo broadcast.

The latest information to hand indicates that the Government of Syria has announced that Saudi Arabia has recognized the independence of Syria and that the consulate maintained by Syria in Damascus had been elevated to the status of a legation.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 5

East of the lower Dnjestr, the Soviets made several futile attacks and the fighting for their salient is still progressing.

Heavy fighting is continuing against the Soviet tank formations between the Dnjestr and the Pruth and the Germans too have thrown in fresh forces.

North of Jassy, Rumanian troops occupied the Hilus line, held by strong enemy formations and the Soviets suffered heavy casualties.

In the area north of Czernowice, a group of German troops, stationed north of the Dnjestr, fought its way further back to the assigned points. Between Stanislau and Tarnopol as well as in the area south and northwest of Brody, our counter-attacking troops occupied several localities throwing the Soviets back and inflicting heavy losses upon them. The defenders of Tarnopol yesterday also withstood the strong enemy attacks.

Strong German bomber formations last night attacked the enemy supply base of Korosten causing heavy explosions and widespread fires in the railway facilities as well as in the city.

In the Kovel area, our attacks despite fierce enemy resistance gained further ground. Several hills and localities were occupied and 37 Soviet guns were destroyed by a single German storm-gun brigade.

South of Pleskau, the Soviet attempt at breaking through lasted the whole day and collapsed, with the enemy again suffering large casualties.

In the far north, the Soviets on the Kandalaksha front attacked with superior forces making several attacks against one of our advanced positions, but they were repelled with heavy losses with the effective support from our Stukas.

In Italy, our assault parties made successful sorties taking many prisoners. Otherwise, there are no reports of any operations of importance in this sector.

German long-range artillery units shelled the harbor district of Anzio and Nettuno day and night.

American bomber formations, making a daytime attack against Bucharest, caused damages and casualties among the population. Some 44 enemy four-engined bombers were destroyed by the German, Rumanian and Bulgarian A.A.-defense forces with the Rumanian fighters particularly distinguishing themselves in this attack.

British raiders bombed several places in the Rhenish-Westphalian district last night.

The number of enemy planes downed during the British attack on our naval base in northern Norway which was reported yesterday, has in the meantime increased to 16 according to final reports. Roughly, half of the attacking enemy plane formations have thus been destroyed.

Charles Chaplin Innocent

Special

LISBON, April 5.—Charles Chaplin, film comedian, was found innocent late yesterday of the charge of violating the Mann Act in transporting Joan Barry, actress, to New York from Hollywood for immoral purposes, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

Reconnaissance Planes Near Australia Play Vital Role in Locating the Enemy

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Though unknown and unthanked for, Eagles of the reconnaissance unit stationed at this base which is only XX kilometers distant from Australia are daily carrying out a vital mission to safeguard the first line of defense opposite the Australian Continent and to maintain the command of the air and sea over vast expanses of the Arafura Sea.

Early in the morning every day, patrol planes of the local air garrison take off from the base on their assigned duty as members of the ground crew give them a hearty send-off by waving their caps. They invariably keep on watching anxiously after the sleek figures of the patrol machines until they disappear into the clouds. This is a little scene of warm comradeship which you see at every air base, for the ground crew are naturally very anxious over the fate of their comrade-airmen who dash into the heart of enemy-infested areas.

As the reconnaissance planes speed ahead, there appear before them thick, high layers of cumulative clouds against the blue sky. These clouds are beautiful to the eye but they are a grave nuisance to the airmen, for not only do they hinder the course of the planes but it often occurs that hostile aircraft hiding themselves in the protective screens of clouds, suddenly make their appearance to launch a surprise attack against the Japanese planes when they come out of the clouds.

The pilots of the reconnaissance planes, therefore, ever try to operate their machines through the gaps between thes cumulo-nimbi, toward enemy bases. As they approach the area within the patrol range of the enemy, the difficulties increase for them, for one never can tell when and where the hostile planes may commence their attacks.

The mist spreading over the sea grows thicker as the patrol planes advance, and yet they cannot afford to take altitude because of the risk of missing enemy ships which, seen from high skies, look no more than small dots. Should the hostile marauders be lost sight of, they would prove a grave menace to the advance bases of comrade forces.

The patrol lasts for a long time because the planes do not turn their course to the base until the fuel runs as short as to permit them barely to reach the base.

In most cases, reconnaissance is carried out by a single plane. If it encounters the enemy and meets a heroic self-blasting end, nobody can confirm the final destiny of the plane and crew. Only a few strings of hair left by the gallant airmen can serve for those at the base to remember their deceased comrades.

Heart-rending indeed are the wishes of the ground crews for the safe return of the patrol planes. At the time when the planes are expected to return approaches, everybody at the base goes out to the airfield and, with expectant and anxious eyes, looks for the figures of the machines. When distant sounds of propellers are heard and the small figures of planes seen in the southern skies, a sense of relief and joy sweep over the minds of the expectant comrade soldiers.

The airmen, now relieved of their heavy duties, get out from their planes and make reports of their mission to the unit commander.

ANGLO-AMERICANS MALTREAT ITALIANS

Enemy Responsible for Famine With Children Suffering Most In Occupied Territories

Special

LISBON, April 6.—Children are suffering most from the famine prevailing in anti-Axis occupied southern Italy since the Allied armies landed in Sicily eight months ago and the prospects for the young generation are still rather dull, declares Frank Gervasi in the American weekly, Collier's.

"If there is no way found to prevent the raising of an embittered and dissatisfied generation, it would hold the anti-Axis forces at least partly responsible for its misery," he states.

"Such a situation would cause the prestige of democracy to remain very small and Italy's chances to develop into a democratic nation will dwindle."

For these reasons, Gervasi demands better supplies for southern Italy from the United States and hits the ignorance of the AMGOT officials who, he charges, are responsible for the misery of the people of the occupied zones to a great extent.

"Greenhorns of the AMGOT school of Charlotteville have been so badly prepared for their work that they do not even know that the occupied Italians will one day have to pay for all they get now," Gervasi says, pointing out that one AMGOT captain ignorantly exclaimed, "I don't see why the devil the American taxpayers should pay the bills to feed these people here."

However, it was explained to the AMGOT officials that the Italians some day will have to pay for every ounce of flour, medical supplies and other goods they get, Gervasi asserted, adding that other difficulties in supplying southern Italy with food have in no way been overcome.

To give the 5,500,000 inhabitants of the Naples region a daily ration of 159 grams of bread and 70 grams of spaghetti, he declared that 26,000 tons of flour are required every month. During October and November, however, only 7,500 tons arrived and toward the end of December an additional 8,000 tons arrived, bringing the total up to 15,500 tons for three months, a supply far short of the actual needs.

INACTION OF CHIANG ARMY IS SEVERELY CRITICIZED

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Inaction of the Chungking troops in western Yunnan Province was severely criticized today by a Communist newspaper in Chungking which urged an immediate offensive, according to reports from Chiang's capital.

With the Japanese strengthening their garrisons elsewhere in China at the moment an immediate offensive is necessary, the paper said. This, it contended, would strengthen the position of the Chungking and American forces in the Indo-Burma border area and mitigate the Japanese threat in India which the paper described as serious.

Inaction of these troops, which has been the subject of questions put in several army press conferences, has evoked the statement from the authorities that it was a strategic question and, therefore, could not be discussed, the journal concluded.

FASCIST OFFICERS NAMED

Romegialli and Nicchiarelli Given High Posts by Mussolini

Special

BERLIN, April 3.—Lieutenant-General Italo Romegialli was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Republican National Guard and Major-General Nicolo Nicchiarelli as Chief of General Staff by Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, according to a Verona report.

Lieutenant-General Romegialli has been with the Fascist militia since its establishment and took part in the Abyssinian and Albanian wars, while Major-General Nicchiarelli commanded a division on the Egyptian Front and a legion of Black Shirts on the Eastern Front and since May, 1943, a formation in Slovenia.

Nippon Army Units And Azad Hind Fauj Attacking Takkah

(Continued From Page 1)

Hind Fauj is only a "puppet" army created for propaganda purposes, and used to say that the "puppet" army will never be able to come into India.

Continuing, the Netaji said, "Forced to drop that attitude following the commencement of the present operations, New Delhi has only been able to declare that the Indian National Army is not properly equipped and does not possess sufficient uniforms and so forth. But that is all it can say."

As to the reaction of the Indian people, the Netaji said that since February when the Indian National Army first participated in actual battle against the enemy for the liberation of India, anti-British sentiment has been strengthened in India. One proof is that at the last meeting of the Central Assembly the finance bill introduced by the Government was thrown out.

"Only on rare occasions do such things occur," the Netaji said, continuing, "although the Nationalists are in the minority they have been joined by hitherto pro-British elements which were forced the vote against the finance bill because public feeling is so anti-British. Only once in the last 20 years has the finance bill been thrown out and that was in 1921 when agitation against the British was launched by Mahatma Gandhi."

This is the true feeling of the Indian people, the Netaji declared, adding that the civil disobedience movement has been forcibly suppressed by the British but the reaction has been in favor of the independence movement which has "gone underground," and has grown even the more deadlier as the Indian youths are now in the lead.

"That underground movement will develop as the war develops in our favor," he said, adding that if the British had been clever they would have let the older leaders out of jail to carry on in the old way with public demonstrations and civil disobedience.

"But," the Netaji emphasized, "British oppression made the whole movement revolutionary and that is just what we want."

Continuing, he declared that information available indicates that the Indian revolutionaries are following the activities of the Provisional Government and the Indian National Army with the deepest trust and their entire hopes are centered in the military operations.

"However, our instructions are that they should not do anything before the time is ripe and should rise only when the Provisional Government gives the signal," the Netaji said.

Pointing out that the British sent the best troops to the border, the dynamic Indian leader asserted, "If we break through the enemy's stiff resistance it will be very difficult for the foe to defend India. And if we get to Calcutta, the battle is won, for after his stiff resistance is broken the enemy will not be able to put up a defense wall."

Continuing, he declared that there is definite information that in 1942 when the Japanese Forces were driving into Burma the British became so panicky that they made secret arrangements to evacuate from India.

One reason for panic, the Netaji said, was a series of crushing defeats suffered by the British, Americans and Dutch in East Asia, but the British also thought that their enemy inside India would be bound to start an anti-British campaign in coordination with the movement outside.

"Now the British fear and 'correctly' that the Indian people are following the trend of the war closely and are trying to take advantage of the situation," he emphasized.

In conclusion the Netaji declared, "the Indian public feeling is most bitter against the British in Bengal because of the present economic distress there."

House to Let

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

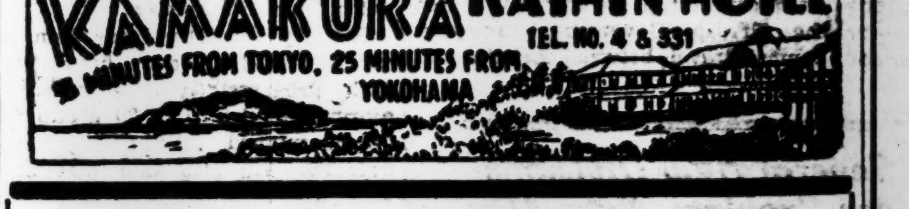
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply To

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants

66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome,
Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 780
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya



KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
25 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN

SUNTORY WHISKY

PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

REICH SUCCESSFUL ON ITALIAN FRONT

Anglo-American Obstacles And Fortifications Near Aprilla Are Blown Up

Special

BERLIN, April 5.—German reconnaissance and shock-troop detachments in the Italian Front carried out a number of successful minor enterprises within range of the northwestern coast as well as southwest of Aprilia, reports from Nettuno revealed.

In the course of the operations, the Germans removed Anglo-American obstacles and fortifications as well as blowing up several enemy strongholds. A number of enemy prisoners were also taken. The reports further revealed that heavy German batteries continued their shelling on the harbor installations of Anzio and Nettuno.

From the southern Italian Front, dispatches disclosed that German shock detachments frustrated the activity of enemy shock-troops west and northwest of Minturno.

East of Cassino, two heavy American reconnaissance tanks were knocked out, while near the Adriatic coast, two German reconnaissance squads broke into the Canadian lines, dislodged one strong point and captured a number of Canadian troops.

Fierce Duels Staged

Special

BERLIN, April 5.—Fierce air action took place this afternoon over Albanian, Bulgarian and Rumanian territories.

United States bombers escorted by a large number of fighters encountered furious Rumanian and Bulgarian fighter defense when approaching their objectives. When the enemy formations entered Rumania, German fighter formations also joined in the attacks upon them. Very fierce anti-aircraft fire was also reported.

Germany Promises To Assist Rumania Against Invaders

(Continued From Page 1)

selves concerning their relations with Moscow I can only say that they are perfectly helpless. Neither the British nor the Americans have ever comprehended the policy of the Kremlin. The British and the Americans are gradually becoming aware of the fact that the Soviet Government is leading Churchill, Eden, Roosevelt, and Hull by their noses. Therefore, the relations between the Eastern and Western allies are naturally anything but cordial. Moscow's blunt political methods and the fear that Bolshevism will spread among the workers in the Western democracies are sources of serious future difficulties. As to your question whether the British and Americans will one day oppose the policy of the Kremlin, I can only say this: If the Soviets should ever beat the German armies and penetrate into Europe, neither the British nor the Americans would have sufficient power to resist the Soviets effectively, even if they should want to do so. We must clearly realize one thing: We must not reckon in our struggle against Bolshevism the internal strife in the enemy camp. Only illusionists play with such ideas. Europe has to rely entirely on her own strength in her fight against Bolshevism. This, I feel sure, is realized by the European nations allied with the Reich.

Q.: What is your opinion about the situation of Rumania now that the Soviets have carried their attacks across the Rumanian borders?

Will Defend Rumania

A.: Rumania forms an integral part of Europe. The Soviet menace to Rumania is, therefore, a menace to all allied European nations. Europe on the Dniester is being defended the same as at any other point of the European continent. The rumors alleging that the Germans, for strategical reasons, were ready to abandon Rumania are simply ridiculous. We might just as well abandon Berlin. Just as we are defending Berlin against the heaviest Anglo-American air attacks we shall defend Rumania. The latest Soviet onslaught against Rumania is making the comradeship in arms between the Germans and Rumanians all the closer. You may rest assured that every German soldier will defend Rumania as he would his own native soil until Rumania is finally liberated and the way to the Balkans is barred to the Bolshevists once and for all.

Big Damage in S.F. Fire

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Damage in Saturday's disastrous waterfront warehouse fire in San Francisco was estimated today by Fire Marshal Frank Kelly at more than $1,000,000, it is reported from San Francisco. Six firemen were injured. The origin of the fire is still unknown.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(EAST ASIA TRAVEL CORPORATION)

formed on December 1, 1943, through the merger of the TOA RYOKO SYA (Toa Tourist Bureau) and the KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI (Board of Tourist Industry).

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Otemati Nityome, Kozimatiku, TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES: Tokyo, Keizyo, Taihoku, Hoten, Peking, Shanghai.
LOCAL OFFICES: In almost all the principal cities in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and in the important districts in the South.
Aim: Enhancement of Culture and Civilization by TRAVEL for Which Purpose All Kinds of Travel Facilities and Cultural Information Are Offered.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.

The First Institution Established Under The Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo: Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka.

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.

Capital Subscribed	¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up	¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds	¥183,500,000

Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.
Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

FIGHT FOR IMPHAL NOTED HISTORICAL

Stronghold Always Resisted British, Says Indian Who Visited Place 10 Years Ago

That it is not a mere coincidence that Imphal on the Manipur Plains which has ever resisted the British invasion into India, has now become a vital stage for the annihilative operations of the Japanese Forces in conjunction with the Indian National Army, was the comment of Rastrapal Sandilyayana from Bengal who is daily calling out to his 400,000,000 fellow-countrymen over Radio Tokyo, according to the Asahi.

With lightning speed the Japanese Forces are now pressing on the Manipur Plains to the boundless joy of the Indians. The fall of Imphal, bastion of the British 4th Army, is now a question of time. Ardently looking forward to the day when a final smashing blow will be dealt the British, the Indians are daily witnessing the gallant march of the Indian National Army.

Availing himself of this momentous occasion, Mr. Sandilyayana who visited Imphal ten years ago, revealed his boundless joy by broadcasting on Tuesday evening as follows:

"Ten years ago when I first visited Imphal on my way to the Himalayas where I was to continue my study in Buddhism, I had to travel on foot from Dinapur, but today it is possible to cross the Manipur Plains by automobile.

"The Manipur Plains which are abundant in rainfall, are hot in summer and cold in winter. I fell completely under the spell of the beauty of the Manipur area which seemed a veritable fairyland.

"Due to the eagerness of the Manipur inhabitants to retain their traditional customs, the British were unable to bring about any noticeable changes in their ways of living. Rice is the staple food. The people are most skilful in weaving and in the manufacturing of metal goods which are mainly used for religious purposes.

Touching upon the historical significance of the present epoch-making event, Sandilyayana continued:

"In the olden days when the Pandavas fought against the Kauravas for the cause of righteousness, Krishna, the founder of Hinduism, favored the army fighting for justice. The Manipurs who sided with the righteous group gained an overwhelming victory. Thus, the Manipurs from their early days have believed in justice and righteousness.

"To me, it does not seem a mere coincidence that the historic march of the Indian National Army is through the Manipur area which has been the scene of numerous battles for freedom through the centuries. I can well imagine the deep effect the historic march of the Indian National Army and the Japanese Forces is having upon my countrymen. I pay my sincerest tribute to those brave men who are now marching through the treacherous jungles of Manipur."

SWISS PAPER HITS EXCUSE OF U.S. OF BAD VISIBILITY

People in Streets of Schaffhausen Clearly Saw Bombers At 5,000 Meters, Says Bund

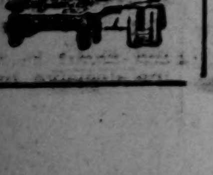
Special

ZURICH, April 5.—The Swiss newspaper Bund scathingly assailed the bombing of the Swiss town of Schaffhausen last Saturday by American bombers, according to a Berne dispatch.

Under the headline "who is to blame?" the paper declared, "We know that visibility was good at the time when Schaffhausen was attacked. From the streets the Swiss people saw the American planes flying at an altitude of about 5,000 meters proving that the American airmen had been able to discern ground targets quite distinctly. They must have seen Lake Constance and even a part of the Alps."

The paper added, "The American excuse that visibility was bad and navigation difficult for the pilots deserves, therefore, but little credence.

"Taking all circumstances into consideration, we can only arrive at the conclusion that the American airmen have been extremely careless," the paper concluded.



The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
([illegible])

Laurel's Son, Mariano, to Study at School In Tokyo; Takes Part in Opening Ceremony

Among the new entrants to the First Higher School in Tokyo, participating at the opening ceremonies on Wednesday afternoon, was Mariano Laurel, the 22-year-old son of President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines. Young Laurel was accompanied by Kin Kanazawa, Director of the International Student's Institute.

Out of the large number of applicants for entrance this year, 320 had been selected for the science course, 60 for the liberal arts and 40 for special higher courses, and Mariano had been permitted to enroll in the liberal arts course.

Since his arrival in Japan last July, young Laurel has been studying Japanese, for the main part, at the Japanese Language School of the Internaional Students' Institute, and his much cherished dream to study at a school here was fulfilled with his matriculation at the First Higher School. Discarding his khaki-colored suit for the regulation school uniform, Mariano seemed extremely happy in his new attire.

Another Filipino youth, Eduardo Vargas, the 19-year-old son of Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas to Japan, has entered the liberal arts course of the Tokyo Higher School. He had come to Japan together with young Laurel and had also been studying at the Japanese Language School of the International Students' Institute.

48 Inventors Slated To Be Commended By Tokyo Metropolis

Forty-eight outstanding inventors will be commended at the ceremony to be held April 10 at the Anzen Hall, Shiba-ku, in line with the regulations for commending inventors decided upon last year by Tokyo Metropolis Among those to be commended are Michitaka Maeda, a veteran inventor of 86 years, Shinichi Sato whose invention will contribute to construction of landing barges, and Matsujiro Shinohara whose new super-light electric battery will prove invaluable in aircraft.

HORSES WILL BE HONORED BY TOKYO CITIZENS TODAY

Faithful Comrades of Forces at The Front to Be Recognized For Their Service

With the purpose of honoring the four-footed comrades of our forces at the front for their faithful service, Tokyo has set aside today as a special day for them.

In place of such annual events as the Horse Parade through the streets of the metropolis and the visit of horses to various National Schools, the horses participating in the observation of the day will be used to cart vegetables and other necessary goods. Radio broadcasts and lectures at 40 National Schools will also be given.

All events scheduled to take place today in honor of these faithful comrades will be under the sponsorship of the Japan Association on Matters Relating to Horses assisted by the Ministries of Agriculture, War, Education, Home, Welfare, the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other organizations.

SOVIET OFFICIAL IN U.S. SCORES STALIN'S POLICY

Krachenko Writes Letter to New York Times Saying He Will Resign Post

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Victor Krachenko, prominent representative of the Soviet Government in Washington and a member of the Soviet Purchase Commission, announced in The New York Times that he would resign from his post, says the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

Krachenko said that Premier Josef Stalin's foreign policy is jeopardizing Soviet relations with Britain and the United States. Stalin is pursuing his own secret policy whose aims are different from those officially proclaimed, he added.

Meanwhile, Krachenko's declaration is being regarded in Berlin political circles as a sort of a commentary on Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's address to Rumania. The value of the promises and declarations as given by Molotov to Rumania has thus become very doubtful, Berlin political circles opine.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL . . ¥135,000,000

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President:
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE

HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

ADJUSTMENTS SET ON COMMUNICATION

Mobilization of Facilities Will Economize on Manpower, Materials and Funds

Mobilization and adjustments of tele-communication facilities were decided upon by the Cabinet Thursday in accordance with the Decisive War Emergency Measures previously adopted by the Government.

At the Cabinet meeting Thursday, the matter was taken up and explained by Transportation and Communications Minister Keita Goto, after which the scheme was duly approved. The same afternoon, the Board of Information issued a communique announcing the scheme.

The communique stated the object of the plan was to mobilize and adjust tele-communication facilities so as to effect thoroughgoing economics on manpower, materials and funds, enabling all the Government offices to use the facilities on a common basis so as to increase efficiency especially for the sake of prompt telegraphic and telephonic communications for defense purposes.

Cable facilities are to be unified and adjusted. By effecting such unification and adjustments the chief materials are to be reclaimed and used and efficiency of the existing facilities increased. A solid network of communications under air-raid conditions and other emergencies is to be assured by this means.

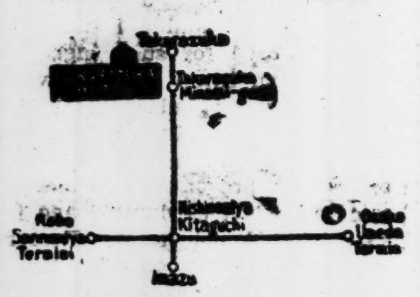
ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Praize (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES
Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath ¥ 8.00 " "
Double " " ¥12.00 " "

MEALS
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00



Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

AZAD HIND REGIME ESTABLISHES BANK

Organ Opened in Burma to Mobilize Financial Resources Of Indians for Battle

Special

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, April 5.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind today established its own bank at a certain Burmese city with two prime tasks of mobilizing the financial resources of the Indians for the battle for freedom and of contributing to the interests of Burma.

The opening ceremony, which was held this morning, was attended by high officials of the Japanese Embassy in Burma and the Burmese Government as well as representatives of the Indian residents, including Thakin Mya, Burmese Deputy Prime Minister, Minister Naokichi Kitazawa and a counselor of the Japanese Embassy.

Establishment of the new bank is particularly significant in that it serves as a pivotal organ for mobilizing the financial resources of the Indians supporting the cause of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind as well as bolstering the financial standing of the Government and implementing its war aims.

The new bank is under the management of four Indian directors, headed by Dina Nats.

In his opening address which was read by his proxy, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, asserted that since last August the Provisional Government has been exerting all-out efforts for the mobilization of Indian manpower and other resources of all the Indians in East Asia in order to attain freedom for the motherland.

The Netaji declared that for this purpose, all the Indians felt it necessary to open their own bank—a desire that has been fulfilled today.

He added that the new bank is tasked with two vital missions; namely, facilitating the mobilization of the financial resources of the Indians as part of the general mobilization plan and, secondly, of contributing to the good of Burma where the bank has been opened.

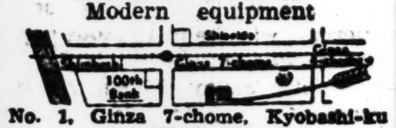
The Netaji furthermore stated that the new bank, as the pivotal center of the financial operations of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, is certain to make immeasurable contributions toward the battle for India's freedom.

Thais Given New Posts

Special

BANGKOK, April 5.—Lieutenant-General Mangkon Phromyothi, Interior Minister, was appointed president of the Air Raid Precaution League, and Pora Samaham, Vice-Minister of the Interior, as its vice-president, the Thai Government officially announced yesterday.

High Class Hair Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—
Modern equipment



No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ...¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN

Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44

Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 2111-2115

East Asia Round-Up

Indians to Celebrate

Domei

TAIPING, April 6.—Responding to the call of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, for all-out support, Indians in Perak have decided to observe National Liberation Week.

Arabs Make Donation

Domei

SURABAYA, April 6.—The newly-established local association of Arab residents recently donated 50,000 guilders to the Surabaya Provincial Office as a token of their gratitude for the Japanese Military Administration's assistance to the Arab community.

P.I. Launching Ships

Special

MANILA, April 6.—A number of locally-built standard ships successfully concluded trial runs in the Manila Bay area prior to their launching for regular inter-island services to be started shortly.

Marine Courses Given

Domei

MANILA, April 6.—The Philippine Seamen's Training Institute is now offering the ordinary seamen's course and the higher-class marine, post graduate and coastal mariners' courses to train more men for the Philippine merchant marine.

Wins Baby Show

Special

SHANGHAI, April 6.—Liu Chi-wen, 8-year old Chinese boy, won the first prize at the Baby Show held here under the auspices of the Education Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality on April 4. The occasion was the Children's Festival observed throughout China.

Creating Inventors' Society

Special

MANILA, April 6.—The Filipino Inventors' Society will be formed soon under the sponsorship of Gregorio San Agustin, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Observing Holy Thursday

Special

MANILA, April 6.—Holy Thursday will be observed here today with devotees visiting churches.

S.M.R. TO EXTEND MORE AID

Will Increase Efficiency to Help Japan, Says President Kohiyama

Special

HSINKING, April 5.—The South Manchuria Railway Company and all affiliated concerns will be geared to the highest pitch of efficiency in order to augment Japan's fighting power and thus bring about the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Naoto Kohiyama, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company who returned here from Tokyo yesterday afternoon.

"Having reached complete agreement with the authorities in Japan the South Manchuria Railway Company shall not spare any effort in speedily materializing various programs including improvement of transportation, increased production of vital war materials as well as the further development of the chemical industry in Manchoukuo," declared President Kohiyama.

RARE ELEMENT DISCOVERED

Vital for War Industry and Found In South Borneo District

Special

BALIK PAPAN, April 6.—A rich deposit of a rare element indispensable for the manufacture of modern scientific arms was discovered recently in the South Borneo district by a Japanese commercial firm.

The sample of this element analyzed by Hiroshi Tanikawa of the Rare Elements Council shows that it contains four other rare elements in addition to the original.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura
N. Kawamura
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. Amano, A.B., M.D.
Women's and Children's Disease
Tel. 48-5182
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 1 to 4 p.m.

HAKATA HOTEL
Fukuoka, Nippon
APPROACH:
Very conveniently located to the Hakata Railway Station and to the office of the Nippon Airways Co., Fukuoka.
GOOD MEALS: Comfortable Rooms
ROOM RATES (E.P.):
Single with bath .....¥ 9.90 and up
Double with bath ....¥14.00 " "
K. Muta, Proprietor I. Yoshida, Manager

NITTO—BLACK TEA
Highly Fragrant, Healthful and Invigorating Drink for Wartime Life
Sole Distributors:
MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers:
MITSUI NORIN K.K.

The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED: 1899
President:
YAKICHI SUITSU, Esq.
Vice-President:
EIZO UEYAMA, Esq.
Directors:
HYOTARO MOTOHASHI, Esq., TOZO HIRANO, Esq.,
FUMIO NARITA, Esq., TADASHI NAKAJIMA, Esq.
Head Office: TAIHOKU
Tokyo Branch: No. 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
MASATO KIKUCHI, Manager
BRANCHES and AGENTS
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Tamsui, Toen, Shinchiku, Nanto, Heito, Taito, Karenko, Makong, Gosei.
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Taihsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.
South Sea Islands: Truk.
Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi.
Malai: Shonan.
Djawa: Djakarta, Semarang, Soerabaya.
Lesser Sunda: Singaradia.
Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda.
Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
New Britain Island: Rabaul.
New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

Office:..............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer..................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

MANCHOU EMPEROR VISITS GEN. UMEZU

Commander of Kwantung Army And Others Honored With Imperial Call

Domei

HSINKING, April 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to visit the official residence of the Commander of the Kwantung Army, today, the ninth anniversary of the first visit to Japan by His Imperial Majesty, and graciously chatted with General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and other high Japanese and Manchoukuo officials and officers.

Attired in military uniform, His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 11:38 a.m. accompanied by General Hsi Hsia, Minister of the Imperial Household, and other high officials.

Arriving at the Kwantung Army Commander's official residence at 11:50 a.m., His Imperial Majesty was pleased to meet General Umezu and other Generals of the Kwantung Army. Prime Minister General Chang Ching-hui and other Manchoukuo officials were then received in audience by His Imperial Majesty.

At noon, His Imperial Majesty graciously paid silent tribute to the war dead amid the playing of "Umi Yukaba," and then proceeded to the dining hall.

His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to drink a toast to the health and prosperity of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Imperial Japanese Family. After the luncheon, His Imperial Majesty left at 2:12 p.m. for the Imperial Palace.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
3, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate for Sale
NICE foreign house, 5 rooms, located in Gotenba, ideal place for evacuation. Apply Box 467, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
NICE semi-foreign house, located near Ohji, quiet surroundings, with big atelier suitable for artist, for sale, no dealers. Reasonable price. Kindly apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Tokyo
DESIRABLE Foreign style residence. Location 3 minutes walk from Senzoku-ike, Station, Ikegami Line. 10 rooms incl. 2 Japanese. All modern conveniences. Address Serizawa, 309 Ikegami Senzoku-cho, Omori-ku.

Board and Lodging
BACHELOR seeks furnished room with full board in Karuizawa. Box 468, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale
BEDS, imported best foreign make, with coil springs and mattresses, twin model. Write Box 465, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
COLUMBIA portable gramophones, Model No. 203 and 204, both in good condition. Box 460, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
DRESSER with mirrors, life-size mirrors three-folded, four round wall mirrors. Ikeda, 3, Ginza 5-chome, Near Mihara-bashi, Tel. Ginza 57-4417.
SCHAEFERHUND, female, 6 months old. Apply Box 464, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
TYPEWRITER, portable, must be a latest model and in good condition. Apply Box 466, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.
WANTED sporting gun, double barrel, gauge 12, must be in good condition. Apply Box 462, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
WANTED air rifle with pellets, also cartridges for 12-gauge shotgun, any size shot. Apply Box 454, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction
FRENCH conversation lessons given by young German Lady. Apply Box 463, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, [illegible], 3653.
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-378[illegible]

MEDICAL
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.
HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2690.
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours, 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holiday. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR
WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel. Ginza (57) 1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, [illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 388, 258.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1944

Rivalry in the Middle East

The emergence of the United States from the innocuous role of educator in the Middle East, who prior to the war maintained two universities at Istanbul and Beirut, to that of an insatiable imperialist with a mania for oil and a smirking interest in the Zionist movement has opened a critical phase in Anglo-American relations. Such is the woeful admission of The Economist in its editorial of March 11 which declares that the United States oil project in Saudi Arabia and her interference in the Palestine question have made "more doubtful" the future prospects of close collaboration between the United States and Britain in the Levant.

Quite qualmishly The Economist predicts that "there are definite signs that permanent intervention in the affairs of the Middle East is intended" in the post-war period by the United States, not only in petroleum extraction but also in "communications and public health." The British journal declares that it is not unreasonable to suggest that "other Governments" should have been consulted before the oil pipeline project was undertaken by the United States, as her sponsorship and the scale of the enterprise "automatically . . . raise the question to a political level." By "other Governments" The Economist means, of course, No. 10 Downing Street. The journal particularly resents the interference by the United States on the Palestine question which it terms as "most serious."

The subsequent abandonment, for military reasons, of the discussion in the United States Congress of the resolution for the reconstitution of Palestine as "a free democratic Jewish Commonwealth" has not, however, diminished nor is likely to diminish the intensity of the Anglo-American rivalry in Western Asia. President Franklin Roosevelt's failure at his press conference recently to retract his support of the Zionist cause and Senator Robert Wagner's statement in Congress that the United States would not tolerate British interference in her "internal affairs", by which he meant Palestine, insures the revival of the United States Government's militant advocacy of the plan to make Palestine the "national dumping ground" of Jews. That is certain for the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national home is not inspired by any humanitarian considerations but forms an integral part of the dark ambition of the United States to utilize the Jewish people in the furtherance of her imperialistic venture in the Levant. With the terminus of the oil pipeline on the eastern Mediterranean coast, it would be very advantageous to have in Palestine a Jewish population grateful to the United States who could be urged to set up a Jewish Government at some future date and, at a prearranged signal, declare a plebiscite for the incorporation of that country as a protectorate of the United States. Together with her ownership over the petroleum conduit from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean coast and the communication facilities in Western Asia, the domination over the political affairs of Palestine would thus complete American hegemony over the entire Middle East.

There can be no doubt that the British were cognizant of this not impossible scheme of the United States. The "storm of protest" which The Economist claims greeted the American proposal to set up a Jewish Commonwealth was obviously initiated by the British Government which, as a past-master of the art of "divide et impera", was quick to see the opportunity of enlisting the traditional, inveterate hostility of the Arab race toward the Jews in the maintenance of British domination in the Near East. The ever-obliging British puppets of the Egyptian Government thus led with a protest, with six other Arab countries following suit. No wonder Representative Emanuel Celler of the United States Congress denounced the Arab protests as a "British plot".

In the light of these events, the appeal of The Economist that the United States and Britain should make the Middle East the "world's new model" of close Anglo-American collaboration has a hollow ring. The British have no more intention than the American people of sharing the profits and wealth derivable from the unrestricted exploitation of the Middle Eastern countries. The United States, particularly, is intent on monopolizing the petroleum resources of this region to supply fuel, not during the present war but after the war, to its army and navy forces which will be mobilized for the work of policing the world. The Middle East will thus be converted, not into a "model" of Anglo-American cooperation as The Economist blandly hopes but a model of the fierce rivalry now taking place between the United States and Britain throughout the entire world.

East Asia's Economic Prosperity

Misgivings entertained in some quarters over possible changes in the exchange rate between Japan and China because of the prevailing high commodity prices in the latter country have happily been dispelled by the decision of the Japanese Government to maintain the rate now in force and to adopt whatever measures may be necessary for the execution of this decision which is calculated to support the Chinese currency policy.

It was in March 1938 that the prevailing rate of exchange between the notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of China and the Japanese yen was fixed. In April 1943 when the Japanese Government suspended the use of military notes in China and a single currency system for China was decided upon, the rate of exchange between the Japanese yen and the notes of the Central Bank of China was fixed at 18 to 100 and this rate has been continued down to this day. The recent decision of the Imperial Government to continue this same rate for an indefinite period indicates the stability of Japan's policy toward China.

Considering the price levels of the two countries, the rate of 18 to 100 might be regarded as unreasonable, but more important than mere economic considerations is the fact that both Japan and China are destined to live or perish together, a fact based on their fundamental mutual relationship in the prosecution of the current World War. The latest decision of Japan respecting the exchange rate indicates that this country is determined to support the Chinese currency system for the benefit of China, even at the cost of some sacrifice of her own national economic interests. It is based on moral justice in consonance with the fundamental spirit of Greater East Asiatic construction and will be also applied to the currencies of other members of this region of common prosperity.

That our enemies have been sacrificing the interests of other peoples, especially the nations of Greater East Asia, for their own selfish interests is a patent fact, and that their ambition to disturb the stability of Asia is one of the potent causes of the present world conflict is known to all. The nations of Greater East Asia have, however, clarified in their Joint Declaration adopted last November their resolution to emancipate themselves from the Anglo-American yoke and to construct a new order and to promote economic prosperity based on moral justice.

It was in accordance with the spirit of this Declaration that the recent decision of the Japanese Government to continue the existing exchange rate between Japan and China was made. Japan is living up to the principle of economic prosperity, one of the five points of the Joint Declaration. Japan is demostrating her fidelity to her declared purposes by this tangible deed. Not only in this matter of exchange, but all economic problems in Greater East Asia will be solved in accordance with the same principle.

Prior to the War of Greater East Asia, our enemies monopolized all the products of East Asia for their own profit and for the enhancement of their own material civilization. But the countries of East Asia are resolved to utilize the natural resources of their own region for the common prosperity of all the peoples of the area. Their immediate object is to concentrate their economic efforts on carrying on the war of extermination against their enemies the Anglo-Americans. For it is only by defeating their common enemies that they can attain their common prosperity. The self-sacrificing cooperation which Japan is extending to China in the matter of the exchange rate is just one example of the way in which all the East Asiatic countries are helping one another for the attainment of this common goal.

A Year Ago Today

April 7, 1943

The United States Government, exerting its utmost efforts for appeasing the Soviet Government, is reported to be contemplating the dispatch of a special mission to the Kremlin in the near future.

Portraits of Filipino Leaders

Character Sketches Drawn of Men Shouldering Destiny Of Young Philippine Republic

By SAJIMA WATANABE
(From the Sozo)

The Philippines has attained independence and realized her aspiration of 400 years' standing, but it would have been impossible for her to win the laurels unaided. Without Japan in East Asia, there would have been no independence for the Philippines. Japan's strength, as well as her morally conceived national policy, was a sine qua non for the independence of the Philippines.

Having occupied a hostile Philippines by force of arms, Japan would have been fully justified in making the archipelago a Japanese territory and she could easily have done so. Instead, she granted independence to the Philippines and abolished the military administration in the short span of a year and a half after occupation. Japan's national policy inspired by the spirit of Hakko Iu gave speedy birth to the Republic of the Philippines.

But the adoption of this magnanimous policy would have been difficult if it had not been for the implicit trust Japan reposed in the Filipino leaders. Japan carried out the policy in the confident belief that the Filipinos, having the same blood as East Asiatics, would not fail to restore their country to its true status as an East Asiatic unit.

Now that the Philippines has been set on her own feet as a new child of East Asia, it behooves her to make a speedy growth, cast off her dependence on Japan and strive to cooperate with her. We have no doubt that the Filipino leaders are fully equal to this responsibility, and we will continue to give them support and guidance.

Presented in the following paragraphs are brief character sketches of men who shoulder the destiny of the new-born State.

Jose P. Laurel

Jose P. Laurel, the first President, is typically Oriental. His deep understanding of Japan is well known. His son is a graduate of the Japanese Military Cadet School. In 1938, Mr. Laurel had the degree of Doctor of Law conferred on him by the Tokyo Imperial University for his thesis on the Philippine Constitution. Formerly a lecturer of law at the Philippine University and the principal of the National Normal School, he is one of the greatest enthusiasts for the re-education of his people. "I would like to be the Secretary of Education and devote myself to the renovation of our national education," he once said. The task is no easy one. The Filipinos were burdened with the study of Spanish and then English. Today they learn Japanese. The language problem alone constitutes no small difficulty, but Laurel means to tackle the job.

Now for his career in the Government. At the young age of 31, he was appointed Secretary of Internal Affairs, but flung down his post in protest against the policy of the then Governor Wood, a fact illustrative of his grit even in his young days. Later, he was elected a member of the Senate from the constituency in his birthplace. In 1936, he staged a comeback to the Government field as Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the Executive Commission under the Japanese military administration, he was, successively, Secretary of Justice and Secretary of Internal Affairs, in which latter post he bent low over the restoration of peace and order. The incident in which he was fired at by a recalcitrant is still in our memory. He is 52 years old. May he enjoy good health throughout the coming six years of his tenure!

Jorge B. Vargas

No other high Filipino official was more popular, both among his countrymen and foreigners, as Jorge V. Vargas. Light-hearted, he is a good mixer. He was favorably received by newspaper reporters for his affability and open-heartedness. He served as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet under former President Quezon.

When Quezon, playing into American hands, fled into Bataan, there was no one to accept the onerous task of capitulating Manila to the Japanese Forces whose advance was imminent. Vargas offered to face the task. At a time when the war was in its initial stage and the future seemed uncertain, Vargas voluntarily took up negotiations concerning the surrender of Manila and declared himself ready to cooperate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. This resolute courage and foresight are to be rated high.

In his capacity as the Mayor of Manila and then as the Chairman of the Executive Commission, he steered the country well during the period of transition preceding independence. Today, in his 54th year, he holds the post of first Philippine Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Vargas' career has been confined to Government service. Immediately upon graduation from the Philippine University, he entered the Government and spent his career mostly in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, where he was, successively, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry and Director of the Land Bureau, finally rising to be the Undersecretary. While he was in the last mentioned post, he visited Tokyo in connection with the Olympics. A former Director of the Philippine Athletic Society, he had a wide acquaintance in the athletic circles of Japan, which gave him a good understanding of this country. The fact that he parted company with Quezon after 25 years of collaboration and stood pat on his conviction is enough to show what he thinks of Japan.

Benigno S. Aquino

The post of the Vice-President and concurrently Secretary-General of the Kalibapi corresponds to that of the Secretary-General of our Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a post which demands a man of no mean caliber. Benigno S. Aquino has filled the important post satisfactorily for the past year, during which he has spared no effort in the infusion of Oriental consciousness and the spirit of service into the Filipino people.

Aquino is a born fighter. Hidden behind his refined outward appearance is his pluck. For a time, the intellectuals of his country used to ask, "Spain gave us churches and America schools. What will Japan give us?" To this question Aquino had no hesitation in replying, "The Oriental spirit, which Japan alone can give us."

A graduate of the Law College of Santo Tomas University, Mr. Aquino is 49 years of age. In 1919, he was elected a member of the Lower House. Nine years later, he won a seat in the Upper House. Although he belonged to the Nationalista Party, he was bitter about the partisan rivalry and was an advocate of a single party system.

A favorite of former President Quezon, he was Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce in the second Quezon Cabinet. But he was not a man to allow personal relations to influence his conviction. In 1934, he openly supported an anti-Quezon view in connection with the Cutting Act, a fact which attests to the strength of his conviction. A man of action, he is a definite feature of the new Government.

Manuel Rojas

Great was the joy of the Filipino people at finding the name of Manuel Rojas in the line-up of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission. It dispelled their anxiety over his safety since the outbreak of the war. After a long retirement, this national idol made a brilliant comeback to the forefront of the political field amid unanimous applause. Unfortunately, his health is none too satisfactory.

What sort of a man is he, then? "Rojas would be the successor to Quezon," was the unanimous popular verdict in the pre-war days. Born in Capis, Panay Island, he is 52 years of age. He held such posts as Secretary to the President of the Supreme Court and Professor at the College of Engineering of the Philippine University. He was the Speaker of the Lower House when 30.

In 1933, he accompanied former Vice-President Osmena to the United States and brought back the Philippine Independence Bill. Quezon, fearing that the passage of the bill would give added strength to Osmena and Rojas, maneuvered to reject it in the National Assembly. So formidable was Rojas latent influence then. But Quezon, for the sake of the safety of his position, had to win over Rojas. The latter was prevailed upon to accept the portfolio of Secretary of Treasury. Until the outbreak of the war, Rojas was the President of the Philippine Economic Council and concurrently the President of the National Development Company.

Aguinaldo and Ricarte

Out of office now but long-time fighters for independence are General Emilio Aguinaldo and General Artemio Ricarte. Both had early contact with Japanese and made Japan their second home.

In August, 1896, General Aguinaldo, then a youth of 25, organized an independence army to shake off the Spanish yoke. Two years later, he declared the independence of the Philippines, established a national assembly at Malolos, north of Manila, and assumed the Presidency. Later, he fought the American forces for three years. Fortunes of war going against him, he suffered defeat and was captured in 1900. His chequered career, interwoven with the staunch support given by such chivalrous Japanese as Yaroku Nakamura and Shu Hirayama, reads like a novel.

Ricarte, too, rose in revolt against the tyrannical Spanish rule, but was defeated. After six years of life in seclusion, he came to Japan in 1920 and lived in Yokohama under the assumed name of Hikosuke Minami. Since the Japanese occupation, he, at his old age, has been dedicating himself to the work of construction.

HEMP FIBER RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH

Southern Product Is Plentiful And Superior in Quality

(From the Shin Toa Keizai)

Textile resources of the South, in comparison with other natural resources, are meager, but with hemp fiber such as Manila hemp, sisal hemp, New Zealand flax, and Sunn hemp, the South is richly endowed. In the making of durable cordage they are of inestimable economic value. The production of hemp fiber in the South is as follows:

(Unit—1.000 tons)

	1937	1938
Manila hemp		
Philippines	163	146
Former Dutch East Indies	7	7
Total	170	153
Sisal hemp		
Philippines	15	5
Former Dutch East Indies	73	76
Total	88	81
Grand total	258	235
Total world output	543	497

Forty-seven per cent of the total output of hemp fiber of the world is produced in the South. Manila hemp, chief hemp fiber of the South, as the name suggests, is a special product concentrated in the Philippines. Its utility value also far excels that of sisal or other hemp fibers.

The hemp fiber producing districts in the southern region are Manila hemp in the Philippines, North Borneo, and Sumatra with the Philippines as the center of the output; and sisal hemp in East Indies and the Philippines. Outside of the region, sisal hemp, New Zealand flax and sunn hemp are produced in Mexico, East and West Africa and West Indies. Thus it is gratifying and reassuring to note that nearly one-half of the total hemp output of the world is in our Common Prosperity Region.

95 Per Cent in Philippines

Manila hemp is a produce of the leaf-stalks of a perennial plant called "abaca." Ninety-five per cent of its total world output is produced in the Philippines. As well as being a plant indigenous to the Filipino soil, it is the principal agricultural crop and the chief export of the islands. The amount of its export is third, following sugar and cocoanut oil. The area of land under cultivation too is third in size, following rice and Indian corn. In 1938 its production reached 588,000 hectares. Out of the 49 provinces in the Philippines it is grown in 32 provinces. Davao in Mindanao is the largest producing center. Fifty-five per cent of the total amount produced in the Philippines comes from Mindanao and of this Davao alone produces 90 per cent.

That Davao became the chief Manila hemp producing center is largely due to the effort and labor of Japanese immigrant farmers. In quality also the hemp produced in this district, compared with hemp produced in other regions, excels in durability and strain-resisting power; and in world markets it is considered exemplary of all Manila hemps.

As mentioned above Manila hemp is a monopoly of the Philippines but in recent years it has been successfully cultivated in Sumatra and North Borneo with seedlings imported from the Philippines and following various experimentations. Though Sumatra's 80,000 bags and North Borneo's 30,000 bags, compared with the production in the Philippines, are insignificant, various conditions relative to cultivation in Tawao, North Borneo, are not inferior to that of Davao; thus indicating much hope for the future development of the Manila hemp industry in North Borneo.

Sisal hemp refers to that variety taken from the leaves of sisalana. It includes the sisal hemp produced in East Indies and the cuntala hemp of the Philippines and Java.

Wanting in Flexibility

Sisal hemp is coarse and is wanting in flexibility. In durability it is inferior to Manila hemp; but as materials for cordage making it is widely used second only to Manila hemp. As sisal hemp is organically porous, it absorbs water. Thus in water sisal rope submerges more quickly than Manila hemp; but its consistency is less, decomposing sooner. Sisal hemp, therefore, being of inferior quality is not suitable as material for ropes used at sea and for fish nets. Manila hemp is exclusively used for such high-grade ropes. Sisal hemp is the raw material for lower-grade cordage.

Sisal hemp, however, though weak in water, if treated with anti-decay and other preventive chemicals is said to be just as durable and consistent as Manila hemp. Research in this direction is continued at present. But as its quality is essentially inferior to that of Manila hemp, its coarseness is mainly utilized in making binder-twine carpets, matting, brushes, etc. Also in conjunction with Manila fiber it is made into ropes, packing bags, and hammocks.

The sisal hemp produced in the East Indies is of two kinds, sisal and cuntala, the former 85 per cent and the latter 15 per cent. Nearly all of the 76,000 tons of hemp produced in the East Indies in 1938 was exported to the United States, Holland, Germany, France, England, and Australia.

Cultivation Recent

The cultivation of hemp fiber in the former Dutch East Indies is rather recent. At first it was confined to the island of Java but gradually it spread to other islands, making a rapid progress in recent years. The increase in estates given over to hemp fiber cultivation in the former Dutch East Indies is as follows:

1933	18
1934	16
1935	17
1936	20
1937	33
1938	44
1939	36

Of the 36 plantations in 1939, 29 of them were in Java and Madura and the remaining 7 were in the other islands. They were all operated under Dutch capital. The figures below show the gradual increase in production.

(Unit—ton)

	1934	1939
Java and Madura	20.277	35,119
Other Islands	5,657	8.081
Total	25.934	43,200

The output of the 36 plantations is about one-half of the total output, the other half being produced by the natives. Depending on the future development of hemp cultivation, more produce is to be expected.

Hemp fiber of the South, plentiful and superior in quality, was formerly exported to foreign markets. The export of Manila hemp from 1935 to 1939 was as follows:

(Unit—1,000 bags)

	U.S.	England	Japan
1935	373	502	518
1936	309	495	480
1937	346	537	361
1938	234	509	295
1949	406	619	284

With the outbreak of the War exports to America and England have stopped and now Japan is the sole consumer. From the figures there may be an apprehension that Japan, being the only nation importing the fiber, must buy in excess of her actual need; but in reality such anxiety is unnecessary.

There is firstly the decrease in production due to war conditions and secondly its utility in various directions has expanded enormously. Naval vessels and transport ships are finding increasing use for it and its uses also for other purposes are greatly extended. There is no fear, therefore, of abaca being imported into Japan in excess of its actual requirement. In the Philippines a five-year plan for 1942-1946 has been adopted for the increase of hemp fiber production.

For the above reasons the apprehension that hemp fiber may be imported in excess offers no problem. Rather the superior quality and quantity of the hemp fiber produced in the South will contribute to the construction of the Common-Prosperity Region.

SONG

By YAMABENO AKAHITO
(From the Manyoshu)

Behold! His Majesty I serve doth ride
Yonder upon the field of Akitsu
In Yoshino. And trackers on the wide
Plain near and archers on the mountain blue
Are stationed in a vast crowd. They start deer
And boars at morn, and at eve countless brace
Of birds. On the field thick with spring grass—here
He and His suite are seen astride with grace.

Envoy

How fast in a crowd
Over mount and field they go,
Like a louring cloud—
They're our Sovereign's huntsmen. Lo!
Arrow in hand those men go.

(Translated by Mario Ide)

Fruits of Wisdom

Pain is the outcome of sin.—Buddha.

* * *

The sacred books of the ancient Persians say: If you would be holy instruct your children, because all the good acts they perform will be imputed to you.—Montesquieu.

* * *

Take heed of an ox before, an ass behind, and a knave on all sides.—Old Proverb.

* * *

To love is to place our happiness in the happiness of another.—Leibnitz.

* * *

The man whom neither riches nor luxury nor grandeur can render happy may, with a book in his hand, forget all his troubles under the friendly shade of every tree, and may experience pleasures as infinite as they are varied, as pure as they are lasting, as lively as they are unfading, and as compatible with every public duty as they are contributory to private happiness.—Zimmermann.

THE EUROPEAN WAR THEATER

Anglo-U.S. War of Nerves Against Balkans a Failure

By MATAICHI KIDO
(From the Sozo)

Part II

The Anglo-American nerve war against the three Balkan Axis States can be regarded as a failure.

The Rumanian volte-face, if it does occur and succeed, would mean the loss of 6,000,000 tons of petroleum to the Axis and therefore, a severe blow to Germany. However, because of its great importance, Germany must have made adequate arrangements against this danger. From the standpoint of Rumania herself, to shift to the anti-Axis camp would mean acquiescing to Soviet demands for Bessarabia and Bukovina and the return to Hungary of Transylvania, which she gained through the good offices of Germany and Italy.

Today, the borders of Germany and the Balkans meet. And although the influence of Nazism is not too strong in the Balkans, a keen anti-Communistic sentiment there is supporting Germany in her war against the Soviets and is causing great anxiety and vigilance on the part of the Soviet's ally, Great Britain.

Nerve War Will Fail

As we thus take a bird's-eye view of the trends in the three Balkan Axis States, it becomes evident that the Anglo-American nerve war will not succeed there. Thus, there is no other way left to the Anglo-Americans but actual armed invasion. But in this case, neutral Turkey's stand becomes the great question.

En route home from the Moscow Conference, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with the Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu; while after the Teheran Conclave, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, in the presence of the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei Vinogradov, held a conference in Cairo with the Turkish President Ismet Inonu. According to informed sources, the Soviets have good reasons for desiring Turkey's entrance into the war on the anti-Axis side.

If Turkey should accede to the anti-Axis demands and enter the hostilities, the forces of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union would be able to form a direct junction through the Dardanelles to push the Balkan campaign, and thus, greatly ease the pressure on the Soviet Eastern Front. As for the Anglo-American forces, by passage through Turkish territory, they would escape the necessity of conducting risky amphibious landing operations on the Balkan Coast.

Turkey Remains Watchful

Turkey on her part estimates herself more highly as the anti-Axis bids become more insistent. And quite naturally, she refuses to take a definite stand without first gaining a thoroughly positive foresight as to the future trend of the war situation.

Generalizing the recent reports, it becomes more or less definite that the spring of 1944, with the question of the Second Front as the focal point, would bring about great changes in European war situation. And further, to say that this year would decide the outcome of the present war in Europe might not be far from the truth. Supporting this view are the facts that the United States has announced that she is prepared to sustain in the first three months of this year, losses three to four times greater than in the past, and that Great Britain has declared that she will first decide the issue in Europe before turning her attention to the war in East Asia.

It is quite natural for Britain to maintain her Europe-first policy. However, the question is, what condition will she be in thereafter? The Anglo-Americans themselves have recognized the fact that though during 1943, Berlin and the other principal cities of Germany have been attacked countless number of times by their big bombing forces, the German fighting spirit has risen higher and higher and not the slightest evidence of slackening in morale can be seen. When they attempt their invasion, the Anglo-American forces will undoubtedly experience the extent of the ferocity and the solidity of the countermeasures the Germans have in store for them.

By no means is Germany fighting an easy war. However, the bitter twenty years' experience under the fetters of the Treaty of Versailles following her defeat in the First World War, has made this war a struggle she just cannot lose. This fact has caused the German fighting spirit to soar as the hour of the decisive battle draws closer.

(End)